

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
DISTRICT OF VERMONT

David V. Webber,	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
v.	:	File No. 1:08-CV-90
	:	
St. Johnsbury Police	:	
Dep't, Richard Leighton,	:	
Jason Gray, Eric Hazzard,	:	
Brian Quatrini,	:	
Defendants.	:	

ORDER
(Paper 1)

Pro se plaintiff David Webber seeks to bring an action against the defendants for intimidation, harassment, and illegal search and seizure. Webber has requested leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915, and has submitted an affidavit that makes the showing required by § 1915(a). The request to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Paper 1) is, therefore, GRANTED.

If the allegations in the complaint are substantiated, the plaintiff may have an opportunity to prevail on the merits of this action. The following paragraphs are intended to assist the *pro se* litigant by identifying for him certain requirements of this Court. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in the dismissal of the complaint.

Because the plaintiff is not represented by a lawyer, he is reminded that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require

him to mail to the lawyer for the defendants a true copy of anything he sends to the court. Failure to do so may result in dismissal of this case or other penalties. Anything filed with the court should specifically state that it has been sent to the lawyer for the defendants. The plaintiff should keep a true copy of everything he sends to the defendants or the Court.

Each party shall keep the Court apprised of a current address at all times while the action is pending. Notice of any change of address must be filed promptly with the Court and served on other parties.

As this case proceeds, it is possible that the defendants may file a motion for summary judgment. The Second Circuit requires that a *pro se* litigant be provided notice "of the nature and consequences of a summary judgment motion." Vital v. Interfaith Med. Ctr., 168 F.3d 615, 621 (2d Cir. 1999); see also Sellers v. M.C. Floor Crafter, 842 F.2d 639 (2d Cir. 1988). A motion for summary judgment made by the defendants pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is a request for a judgment in their favor without a trial. This motion will set forth the facts that the defendants contend are not reasonably subject to dispute and that entitle them to judgment as a matter of law. All assertions of material fact in the defendants' motion will be taken as true by the Court

unless contradicted by the plaintiff. See McPherson v. Coombe, 174 F.3d 276, 281 (2d Cir. 1999). In short, failure to contradict those factual assertions may result in the entry of summary judgment against the plaintiff which, of course, would end the case.

To contradict or oppose the defendants' motion for summary judgment, the plaintiff must show proof of his claims. The plaintiff may do this in one or more of the following ways. Most typically, the plaintiff may file and serve one or more affidavits or declarations setting forth the facts that would be admissible in evidence that he believes prove his claims or counter the defendants' assertions. The person who signs each affidavit must have personal knowledge of the facts stated within the affidavit.

Alternatively, the plaintiff may rely on statements made under penalty of perjury in the complaint if the complaint shows that the plaintiff has personal knowledge of the matters stated, and if the plaintiff calls to the Court's attention those parts of the complaint upon which he relies to oppose the defendants' motion. The plaintiff may also rely upon written records, but must prove that the records are what they claim they are. Finally, the plaintiff may rely on all or any part of deposition transcripts, answers to interrogatories, or admissions obtained in this proceeding. See Fed. R. Civ. P.

56(e).¹ If there is some good reason why the necessary facts are not available to the plaintiff at the time required to oppose a summary judgment motion, the Court will consider a request to delay consideration of the defendants' motion.

The plaintiff should always file a response to a motion by the defendants. In particular, in the event the defendants file a motion for summary judgment as discussed above, or move to otherwise dismiss the complaint, the plaintiff's failure to respond may result in the dismissal of the case.

In accordance with the above, it is hereby ORDERED that the plaintiff's request for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* (Paper 1) is GRANTED. The plaintiff may file, and the Clerk of the Court shall accept, the plaintiff's complaint without

¹ Rule 56(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure states:

(e) Form of Affidavits; Further Testimony; Defense Required. Supporting and opposing affidavits shall be made on personal knowledge, shall set forth such facts as would be admissible in evidence, and shall show affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated therein. Sworn or certified copies of all papers or parts thereof referred to in an affidavit shall be attached thereto or served therewith. The court may permit affidavits to be supplemented or opposed by depositions, answers to interrogatories, or further affidavits. When a motion for summary judgment is made and supported as provided in this rule, an adverse party may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of the adverse party's pleading, but the adverse party's response, by affidavits or as otherwise provided in this rule, must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial. If the adverse party does not so respond, summary judgment, if appropriate, shall be entered against the adverse party.

prepayment of the required fees, and the plaintiff shall not be required to pay the fees for service of the complaint. Service of process shall be effected by the U.S. Marshal Service. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(c)(2); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d).

Dated at Brattleboro, in the District of Vermont, this 24th day of April, 2008.

/s/ J. Garvan Murtha
J. Garvan Murtha
United States District Judge